関西難関私立大 英語 ＜読解編＞

この講座は，いよいよ迫る本番の入試に備えて，志望校の過去問を通じて，実践力をつけていく構成となっています。本番を想定して，**20 ～ 30 分と時間を決めて，問題を解いてみてください。**本テキストの全ての問題が，**関西大学，関西学院大学，同志社大学，立命館大学の過去問**を使用しています。

次に，**1 時間と決めて，予習にしっかりと取り組んでみてください。**わからない単語を辞書で調べて意味を書き込む。カッコやスラッシュを使って，文構造を意識して，一文一文の意味を考えてきてください。

この直前期でも，授業後に，**長文は必ず音読を十回やってもらいます。**例年第一志望に合格した生徒たちが口をそろえて言います。授業後の音読十回のおかげで，本当に英語長文がすらすら読めるようになりましたと。それから，本テキストにある全ての単語を必ず覚えることもとても大切な復習となります。

地道な作業の積み重ねこそが，大事を成す唯一の手段であること。そして，授業を聞くだけの受動的な姿勢ではなく，**予習，復習を自らする能動的な姿勢こそが，大事を成す基本**であることは，この時期でも何ら変わらないので，お忘れなく。

肘井　学

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第１講 英語長文演習①

1 次の英文の下線部について，後の設問に対する答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれＡ～Ｃから一つずつ選びなさい。

You are on your way to a concert. At an intersection, you encounter a group of people, all staring at the sky. Without even thinking about it, you look upwards, too. Why? *Social proof*. In the middle of the concert, when the soloist is giving an excellent performance, someone begins to clap and suddenly the whole room joins in. You do, too. Why? *Social proof*. After the concert you go to the coat check to pick up your coat. You watch how the people in front of you place a coin on a plate, even though, officially, the service is included in the ticket price. What do you do? You probably leave a coin as well. Why? *Social proof*.

Social proof, sometimes roughly termed the herd instinct, dictates that individuals feel they are behaving correctly when they act the same as other people. In other words, if a large number of people follow a certain idea, others will find this idea truer or better. And ①<u>the more people who display a certain behavior, the more appropriate others will judge it</u>. This is, of course, ridiculous. Social proof is the evil behind economic bubbles and stock market panic. It exists in fashion, management techniques, hobbies, religion and diets. In some cases, it can even negatively affect whole cultures.

NOTE

A simple experiment carried out in the 1950s by legendary psychologist Solomon Asch shows how common sense is influenced by peer pressure, the tendency to want to act the same as the members of one's social group. In Asch's experiment, a research participant is shown a line drawn on paper, and next to it three lines — numbered 1, 2 and 3 — one shorter, one longer and one of the same length as the original one. The participant must indicate which of the three lines ②corresponds to the original one. If that participant is alone in the room, he gives correct answers — unsurprising, because the task is really quite simple. Now five other people enter the room; they are all actors, a fact that the participant does not know. One after another, they give wrong answers, saying "number 1," although it's very clear that number 3 is the correct answer. Then it is the participant's turn again. In one third of cases, ③he will answer incorrectly to match the other people's responses.

Why do we act like this? In the past, following others was a good survival strategy. Suppose that 50,000 years ago, you were travelling in the wild with your hunter-gatherer friends, and suddenly they all fled at the sight of an animal. What would you have done? Would you have remained still, wondering about what you were looking at? Was it a lion, or something that just looked like a lion but was in fact a harmless animal? No, you would have followed your friends. Later on, when you were safe, you could have reflected on what the "lion" had actually been. Those who acted differently from the group ④did not pass their genes on to the later generations.

NOTE

We are directly descended from those who copied the others’ behavior. This pattern is so deeply rooted in us that we still use it today, even when it offers no survival advantage, which is most of the time. ⑤Only a few cases come to mind where social proof is of value. For example, if you find yourself hungry in a foreign city and don’t know a good restaurant, it makes sense to pick the one that’s full of local people. In other words, you copy the local people’s behavior.

[The Art of Thinking Clearly by Rolf Dobelli, Hodder and Stoughton Limited, 2013, Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.]

NOTE

NOTE

（1）下線部①から読み取れるものはどれか。

A. People tend to praise others.

B. People tend to imitate others.

C. People tend to ignore others.

（2）下線部②の意味に最も近いものはどれか。

A. is equal to　　B. is transformed by　　C. is apart from

（3）下線部③が意味するものはどれか。

A. he will be unable to give the same answers as the other people did

B. he will give the wrong answer because the other people did

C. he will struggle with the same questions the others struggled with

（4）下線部④が意味するものはどれか。

A. did not tell their children about it

B. did not give information about their children

C. did not survive and have children

（5）下線部⑤の意味に最も近いものはどれか。

A. One can only think of a few examples of social proof being useful.

B. People seldom care whether or not social proof is useful.

C. There are only a few locations where social proof is useful.

2 本文の内容に照らして最も適当なものをそれぞれ A ～ C から一つずつ選びなさい。

（1） The author used the first paragraph to show

A. that social proof is often seen at concerts.

B. what kind of behavior is considered to be social proof.

C. how following the rules of social proof makes people good citizens.

（2） The second paragraph, starting "Social proof, sometimes," makes the point that

A. people have no choice but to follow an idea if many others do.

B. an idea is probably better if more people believe it is.

C. social proof may have a negative effect on people and society.

（3） According to the third paragraph, starting "A simple experiment," research has shown that people

A. sometimes change their answers in order to agree with others.

B. find it harder to answer problems correctly when they are alone.

C. in groups deliberately enjoy giving wrong answers to researchers.

（4） According to the fourth paragraph, starting "Why do we," the habit of following the behavior of other people

A. started because of the danger of living near lions.

B. has been a human characteristic for a long time.

C. has no useful purpose in the world we live in.

第１講 解答

<解答>

1 (1) B (2) A (3) B (4) C (5) A

2 (1) B (2) C (3) A (4) B

<全訳>

あなたはコンサートに行く途中だ。交差点で，偶然人々の集団に出会うが，彼らはみんな空をじっと見ている。それについて考えることすらせずに，あなたも上を見上げる。なぜか。「社会的証明」だ。コンサートの途中で，ソリストが素晴らしい演奏をしていると，誰かが拍手をし始めて，突然その部屋全体が拍手をし始める。あなたも拍手をする。なぜか。「社会的証明」だ。コンサートの後で, 手荷物預かり所に行き，コートを受け取る。公式には，そのサービスはチケット代に含まれているのだが，自分の前の人がプレートにコインを置いている様子をあなたは見る。あなたはどうするか。おそらく同じようにコインを置いていく。なぜか。「社会的証明」だ。

社会的証明は，ときに大ざっぱに群本能と呼ばれるが，個人が他人と同じ行動をとると，正しく行動していると感じるように仕向ける。すなわち，もし大多数の人がある考えに従うなら，他の人もこの考えをより正しいとかより良いと思うだろう。そして，ある行動を示す人がより多ければ多いほど，それだけ他の人はそれを適切だと思うだろう。もちろんこれは，ばかげたことだ。社会的証明は，バブル経済や株式市場の混乱の背後にある悪だ。それは流行や，経営技術，趣味，宗教，食べ物にもある。ある場合には，それは文化全体にマイナスの影響すら与えることがある。

伝説的な心理学者のソロモン・アッシュが 1950 年代に行った単純な実験では，常識が仲間の圧力，すなわちその人の社会集団の構成員と同じ行動をとることを望む傾向によってどう影響を受けるかが示されている。アッシュの実験では，研究の参加者は，紙に描かれた一本の線と，その隣にある 1，2，3 の番号が振られた三本の線を見せられるが，一つは短いもの，もう一つは長いもの，そして最後は最初の一本の線と同じ長さのものである。参加者は，その三本の線のどれが最初の線と同じかを示さなければならない。もしその参加者が部屋に一人でいるなら，彼は正しい答えを出すが，その仕事が本当にきわめて単純なので，これは驚きではない。今度は，五人のほかの人が部屋の中に入る。その人たちはみな俳優で，参加者はその事実を知らない。次から次へとその人たちは「1 番」を示して，間違った答えを言うが，3 番が正解なのは

非常に明らかなのだ。そして，再び参加者の順番だ。3 分の 1 の割合で，彼は間違った解答を言って，他の人の反応に合わせるだろう。

なぜ私たちはこのように行動するのか。その昔，他人に従うことが生存するための賢い方法だった。50,000 年前に狩猟採集民の仲間と荒野を移動していて，突然動物を見ると仲間全員が逃げ出したと想像してみなさい。あなたはどうするだろうか。あなたはじっとしたまま，自分が見ているものについて思いを巡らすだろうか。それはライオンか，あるいは単にライオンのように見えて実は害のない動物なのだろうかと。いいえ，あなたは仲間の後についていくだろう。後になって，自分が安全なら，「ライオン」が実際には何であったかを熟考するだろう。集団と違った行動をした人は，自分の遺伝子を次の世代に伝えられなかった。私たちは他人の行動を模倣していた人たちの直系の子孫だ。このパターンは私達にとても深く根付いているので，多くの場合生存上何らの優利な点をもたらさないのだが，そんな時でさえ，いまだに今日でも，それを利用する。社会的証明が価値のある場合など，ごくわずかしか思い浮かばない。例えば, 海外の都市で, 気付いたらお腹が空いており, 良いレストランを知らないなら，地元の人でいっぱいのレストランを選ぶのは理にかなっている。すなわち，地元の人間の行動をまねるのだ。

第１講 重要語彙リスト ＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	intersection	交差点
2	encounter	偶然出会う
3	stare at	じっと見つめる
4	performance	演奏
5	clap	手を叩く
6	roughly	大ざっぱに
7	herd	群衆
8	instinct	本能
9	dictate	要求する
10	correctly	正しく
11	display	示す
12	appropriate	適切な
13	ridiculous	ばかげた
14	evil	悪
15	legendary	伝説的な
16	common sense	常識
17	peer	仲間
18	correspond to	～に一致する
19	one after another	次から次へと
20	strategy	戦略
21	suppose	仮定する
22	flee	逃げる
23	at the sight of	～を見て
24	still	静止して
25	reflect on	熟考する
26	pass A on to B	A を B に伝える
27	gene	遺伝子
28	be descended from	～の子孫だ
29	of value	価値のある
30	make sense	理にかなっている

第１講 音読用白文 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

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